

# SPECIAL SALE!

## MEN'S AND BOY'S SUITS!

The best Great Clothing Sale before the new McKinley tariff takes effect will begin today with prices so low you will want to lay in a five year's supply. 1,000 Men's Suits in four great lots and you can take your choice of the different tables at \$4.45, \$5.45, \$7.45 and \$9.45. We will also sell Men's neat and stylish business suits at \$2.50, and strictly all wool suits at \$3.50. Many of the suits in the special lots have been sold at double the price at which they are being sold. Boy's suits as cheap as the Men's. This will be the greatest suit sale on earth. If you can use clothing be on hand.

# THE HUB

104-106 N. Tenth St.  
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA.

**CASCARES**  
CURE CONSTIPATION  
REGULATE THE LIVER  
ALL DRUGGISTS

10¢  
25¢ 50¢  
ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascares are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or scribe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 217.

\$6.00  
for  
\$5.00

### We Pay the FREIGHT

For \$5, we will deliver the following combination to any railroad station in Nebraska:

COMBINATION NO. 93.

40 lbs best granulated sugar	\$1 00
1 three gallon keg syrup	1 00
1 ten lb kit White Fish	75
1 lb Best 50c Tea	50
2 lbs Best Baking Powder	50
6 lbs Choice Rice	50
6 lbs Best Raisins	50
1 lb Rio & Java Coffee	25

\$5.00

Every article warranted. Send for our complete price list.

**The Farmer's Grocery Co.**  
220-224 N. 10th St., Lincoln, Neb.

99 PER CENT TEST Seed Corn.

Sand five one-cent stamps to J. B. ARMSTRONG, Shebandosh, Ia., for 20 page book—Hints on Corn Growing—and 4 sample packages of best varieties. You cannot miss it in doing so. His varieties are EARLY YELL. W. ROSE, SNOWFLAKE WHITE, PRIDE OF THE SOUTH, AND ARMSTRONG'S MORTGAGE LIFTER. The great corn season of 1896 only served to add new and valuable testimony to the great worth of the Early Yellow Rose for Nebraska growers. Prices to suit the times.

Don't Read This

If you do you will take your meals at the Merchants' dining hall, 11th and P street when in the city. They cost only 10 cents and up. Everything the best and served at all hours.

O. E. HOUCK.

Our motto—To please and not to rob you. Come and see us.

Why pay profits to middlemen, when you can buy your furniture direct from the great firm of Radze & Morris. See advertisement on page 3.

To reduce stock we will retail carriages, surreys, barges, phaetons, jump-seats, road-wagons and spring wagons at wholesale prices for thirty days.

BILLYMYER & SAIDLER,  
1135 M Street.

### INTERESTING FICTION

We announce with pleasure that we have just secured for publication in this paper the following list of new Copyrighted Stories by authors who are well and favorably known to all our readers:

**A Pair of Players**  
By Viola Roseboro

**Frank Winscombe's Heroism**  
By Percy Russell

**Perseverance's Pluck**  
By Edith Sessions Tupper

**The Green Eyed Monster**  
By Florence Maryatt

**A Strange Experience**  
By Opie Read

**The Typewritten Letter**  
By Robert Barr

**Padre Ambrosio's Beads**  
By Clarence Pullen

**Rudolph**  
By Mary W. Shelley

**A Deal on 'Change**  
By Robert Barr

**Chicken Mite Exterminator**  
AND  
**Lice Killer.**

**Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury.**

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.

The estimated cost of exposition buildings, apart from the government and state buildings, is \$550,000. It is said that the sum total of the cost of exposition buildings, of every kind, including those of different states and of concessionaries, will approximate \$1,000,000.

### HE OPPOSES A CONFERENCE

Fully Sets Forth His Views in a Letter to the Southern Mercury.

The INDEPENDENT has received an advance copy of a letter from General Master Workman, J. R. Sovereign to Milton Park of the national reform press association. Mr. Sovereign plainly opposes a conference at this time and gives his reasons together with some interesting political history. The letter is as follows:

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Ark., April 16, 1897.  
HON. MILTON R. PARK, Chairman of Committee of N. R. P. A., Dallas, Tex.  
Dear Sir:—Have just returned after a month's absence in the east and find your favor of April 1st on my table. You ask my opinion on the propriety of holding in the near future a national delegate conference of the people's party as recommended by the national reform press association at its Memphis meeting.

In reply I beg to say that I am decidedly opposed to such a conference at this time. I can conceive of no good result from a conference that is invited and demanded from the point of the dagger. Such a national meeting will necessarily result in a conflict instead of a conference. I would not expect a more kindly spirit manifested in the conference than has been manifested by many of those who are foremost in demanding it. Many of our so-called "middle-of-the-road" workers who took the initiative in the demand for a conference have not expressed the same charity for the opinions of others in our party that they demand for their own. They precluded their appeal for a conference with vituperation and abuse of certain party leaders and upon charges of dishonesty to our party based their clamor for a conference. Some of us during the campaign of last year entertained an uneasy desire to see our poor but deserving millions released from the grasp of a merciless money oligarchy. Some of us may have strained a point here and there with the hope of relieving our impoverished working people and our mortgaged farmers from the rule of the gold power. But if such acts constitute a crime against our party, necessitating a national convention, it is my opinion, the conference, if called, will do much to divide and nothing to harmonize the reform forces of this party.

For my part I have no apology to make and did nothing during the late campaign that I would not do again under similar circumstances. I cast my first vote for Peter Cooper and have been in the reform movement outside both old parties ever since. I was a delegate to the organization of the people's party at Cincinnati, seconded Watson's nomination at St. Louis, cast my electoral vote for him in January and was among the first to send kind greetings and congratulations to Hon. Frank Burkett on his election to the presidency of the national reform press association and assure him of good will and cooperation. Yet for some little difference of opinion on party policy I am being held up to scorn and abuse by the "Mercury" and other organs foremost in pressing this conference meeting.

I belong to the people's party because I believe in its principles. They were taken from the Knights of Labor. But with me, my country and the claims of humanity are above every party consideration.

W. J. Bryan may entertain some opinions on public questions which I do not endorse. But he made the most gallant fight against the money power ever made by any American since the foundation of the republic.

The combinations of capital that have opposed the people's party since the day it was organized were the same that opposed Bryan. He drew the same fire and incurred the same hatred against which the people's party have ever contended. I love him for the single gold standard democrat who hates him and for the shylocks and bondholders who despise his very name. I think an American who cannot rise above party and take a high patriotic stand in the hour of national distress is unfit to belong to a party, and no conference or convention can ever bind me to subordinate the welfare of the whole people to the perpetuation of party machinery. I love the people's party for the good it can do and for no other cause.

If the conference which you seek was called, I have no doubt some of our Texas brothers would denounce me as a traitor to my party. Then I would hold up an Australian ballot which came to me from the first Texas congressional district. It is a so-called "official Ballot." Election November 3, 1896. On the ballot five tickets are printed as follows: Democratic ticket, republican ticket, national democratic ticket, prohibition ticket, independent ticket. The ballot contains no people's party ticket, not even the name of a Watson elector on the whole ticket. But under the republican ticket and immediately following the names of the McKinley and Hobart golding electors appears the name of Jerome Kearby for governor and H. S. Ashby lieutenant governor followed by the balance of the people's party state ticket. With that ballot and other equally strong evidence in my possession I would have little trouble convincing a part of the convention, at least, that what the "Mercury" calls a "middle-of-the-road" ticket is really a disreputable fusion with the Mark Hanna combine and the gold gamblers of the world. With such questions before a national convention both the party and the cause would suffer incalculable injury.

Last summer I was introduced to a "middle-of-the-road" meeting by a president of a single gold standard club who wore a McKinley badge and was a sealer and a flanker for Mark Hanna. The corruption fund of the gold combine was freely used to stimulate the "middle-of-the-road" campaign and middle of the roaders were given free railroad tickets to travel over the country to work up discord and disruption in our party, and while at Washington, D. C., a few days ago I found middle of the roaders pleading piteously for recognition at the pie counter of President McKinley. With these facts before me I am of the opinion that it would be well for us to wait until we are a little better acquainted before we have a conference. I defend the action of Chairman Butler because I think he is right. He supported the entire people's party ticket and you did not. I bear no ill will toward the people of Texas nor any other southern

state. They are as honest and patriotic as ever existed in the cause of reform in any country. But in some of the middle of the road leaders I have little confidence. They do not want a victory for the people and would not have it if they could.  
Respectfully yours,  
J. R. SOVEREIGN.

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

In this column we will publish communications of a worthy and suitable character, received from subscribers to this paper. No communication should contain more than 300 words. Manuscript will not be returned.

### The Line of Duty.

CAMBRIDGE, Neb., April 16, 1897.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—In my estimation, a note of warning by the reform press should early be sounded against any affiliation or any conference whatever with that ancient and traitorous element who sail under the name of national democracy. It is that element in it and in all parties who bring ruin and poverty to all of that class who do business under the name of the great middle class, which includes all retail merchants, small manufacturers, those who toil by the day, month or year, including forty-four per cent of our population the farming element. These elements united constitute some eighty per cent of our entire population whose interests are ignored and wholly so, by the other twenty per cent. This selfish, hogish, traitorous creed has dominated our entire governmental policy for the last fifty years or more. Through secret combinations entered into for control of our entire productive capacities by this single gold standard element who regard the name of party only as a means whereby to control legislation and have the judges of our courts forepledged to maintain their supremacy. I judge from just utterances of our true independent leaders and such true reform men as William J. Bryan that any attempt at conciliation compromise or other name, will be a failure on the part of Cleveland & Co. But many honest reform men may be blinded to their true interests by silence on our part by ignoring this new movement in New York, who sail under the piratical flag and name of national democracy. Thus it has ever been—a thief or a thug always appearing under cover of right as a name. The outcome of the Chicago convention conducted according to the ancient usages of its party left this traitorous element without a leg to stand on. In order to be enabled to do business at all a new name was added to catch the unwary or idiotic while this class referred to went boldly over to their friends of the old combine and are the originators of and members of trusts and all combinations who toil only with their mouths but gather the profits of all legitimate labor into their rapacious maw.

In the campaign of 1900 no mistake must be made in wasting our work or means east of Ohio. The other fellows have too strong a grip east of that state with their wealth and cry of protection to the interest of the wage earner for the reform element to overcome. Another matter of importance to us all as reformers is not to nominate any man east of Ohio or to trust them in any capacity where harm can be done. It is true that this rule has its exceptions but in so few cases is it true our interests should not be trusted to them. Washburn's attempt to side-track silver should be a lesson to us forever more. We have enough such men as Vander-Voort Dech & Co., to guard against as it is, no need of any more. Your vote is as uncertain as their work is pial.

All praise to William J. Bryan and such as he in purging the democratic party of its leaders, its thieves and hangers on. It was a stupendous undertaking to put the spirit of life into a party so nearly dead, by the hand of this traitorous crew, as was done under Bryan's leadership. It was unparalleled in the history or in the history of the world and by peccable means. I have carefully watched our legislature through the columns of our paper, and while it is true that many reform measures were made into good laws, (if executed) it is also true as a whole, that they fall short of our reasonable expectations as to incomes and it is also true that as a whole we had the most capable and honest set of men ever convened within the state's history. Here we feel proud of Winslow's fight against a large appropriation for the Omaha corporation show—his fight for the 10 cent corn raiser against Rosa Oxnard & Co., and his vote as a whole. The senate cured its defect to a certain extent on its first proposition in favorable action on the corn and hay steal at South Omaha stock yards.

Thanks to Messrs. We who know him had no doubt of his promise being kept to do his duty as the law directed. Our duty is to keep such men in office as Allen and Holcomb and so will we prosper as a party and so will the people who have been long suffering.

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

### GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS.

The Successful Manner They are Operated in Austria and Hungary.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—In volume 1, pages 121-122 report of the comptroller of the currency for 1896, will be found the following interesting report of the workings of the postal savings banks of Austria-Hungary, by Bartlett Tripp, United States minister, and is of much importance to the people of this country, especially so since the savings banks are gradually going to the wall involving hundreds of millions of dollars of the savings of the people and is here presented in full for the careful consideration of all persons who are interested in the establishment of postal savings banks in this country.

"The postal deposit and savings bank is a government institution under the control of the postal department, with a general office in Vienna and branch offices at every post office throughout the monarchy. On opening an account the depositor is assigned a certain number, which, together with his name and address, appears upon all checks, deposit receipts, statements of account, and all papers relating to the transactions of such depositor with the bank. The depositor purchases from the bank a check book costing about \$1 per hundred checks, a book of deposit blanks, costing about 40 cents per hundred blanks, the name, address and number

## SHIP YOUR WOOL



**DIRECT TO MARKET.** It is the only way to get its true value provided you have a good responsible house to handle it for you. We offer ourselves as such to all who would like to ship to this market and who desire to have their wool sold PROMPTLY at its FULL VALUE. We make QUICKER SALES and QUICKER RETURNS for wool than any house in this market. In this way we have succeeded in pleasing our shippers and holding their trade, until the year 1897 finds us on top. By our quick sales and prompt returns we have to some extent REVOLUTIONIZED the wool trade in this market. We invite correspondence from all parties who have wool and especially those who have shipped to this market with unsatisfactory results. Send us your samples if you want to know the grade and value of your wool before shipping. Write for our **WOOL REPORT** it will give you the range of the market and information of value. **LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE. SACKS FURNISHED FREE.** We also handle **HAY, GRAIN** and **GENERAL PRODUCE.**

**SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,  
174 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

of the depositor being printed on each check and deposit blank; in addition to these the depositor is furnished with envelopes addressed to the general manager of the bank of Vienna, at the cost of about ten cents per hundred. The depositor uses the postal bank not only as an ordinary bank deposit but also as a means of paying all bills and collect all indebtedness in every part of the city or country, free of all postage or charges to the depositor. The system in vogue, which is both simple and practical, is briefly as follows: If a depositor wishes to pay a debt to a creditor in any part of Austria-Hungary, he simply fills out a postal check to the order of his creditor with address of same together with the date and amount inclosed in it one of the special envelopes addressed to the general office in Vienna, and the post office authorities find the payee, pay the amount and take his receipt for same. Within twenty-four hours the depositor receives through the postoffice, from the central office of the bank in Vienna, a statement showing the transaction. It contains date, name of depositor, number of the check, amount and name of post office where it has been paid, also cash balance of the depositor. These statements reach the depositor after every transaction. If there have been several transactions in one day, they all appear on the statement of the day. The depositor is thus kept informed as to the condition of his account every twenty-four hours, provided he has drawn or made a deposit during the previous day. The check of the depositor forwarded as above, thus becomes a postoffice order without incurring the trouble, time and expense which the latter system involves. The depositors pay all their bills in this manner, whether in the same city or in different parts of Austria-Hungary. The receiver of the money sends his usual receipt by mail to the payer and in addition the latter has the daily statement from the postal bank that such a numbered check for such an amount was paid on such a day. Furthermore, if the creditor, to whose order the check is paid, is also a depositor in the postal bank, as it is the custom for all business houses who are depositors in the postal bank to have their deposit number printed on all their bills, statements, receipts and business cards, the debtor fills in the check with the name and deposit number of his creditor, forwards it in the same manner free of postage to the general office in Vienna, and the creditor receives his daily statement that his account has been credited by so much from depositor No. (giving number of check) and likewise the debtor or issuer of check receives his daily statement that his account has been debited by a like amount paid to account of depositor No. (giving number of creditor.) Thus an enormous amount of transaction takes place without the cash being withdrawn from the bank.

The deposit banks consist of two parts, each containing the name, address and number of depositor printed on their face, in addition to which each blank contains its special number in its order in the book, which number appears on both divisions of the blank. The blanks are used in two ways: If a depositor wishes to make a cash deposit, he fills in a blank with the amount and date, presents it with the cash in person or otherwise, at the nearest postoffice, (there are 125 postoffices in Vienna alone.) The postmaster or his deputy receives the deposit, places the date stamp of the postoffice on both portions of the blank, separates the letter, affixes his signature to one portion, which he gives to the depositor as a receipt. The other portion is turned into the general office with the cash at the end of the day. Within twenty-four hours, the depositor receives his daily statement, showing his account credited with the above transaction and enclosing the other half of the deposit blank. If a depositor sends a bill to one of his debtors he usually encloses one of his deposit blanks; the person receiving the bill fills in the amount of the bill on both portions of the deposit blank, adds his name and address, and presents it nearest postoffice, receiving half of the deposit blank, signed and stamped as above, which he attaches to the original bill as a receipt. When the depositor receives his next daily statement from the bank, he sees at once that his account has been credited by the amount of the bill he has sent to his debtor, and with the statement he receives the other half of the deposit blank which was presented by his debtor at the postoffice when the

later made the deposit in his favor. In order that the depositors may enjoy all the above privileges and conveniences, together with free postage and 2 per cent interest on deposit, each depositor is required to keep a constant balance of 100 florins on deposit unless he expresses a desire to close up his account; therefore the daily statements are most useful and necessary. Any check he may draw, the payment of which would reduce his balance to less than 100 florins, would be refused payment; therefore all payments are made direct from the one central office in Vienna, though they may be made through any postoffice in the monarchy.

As there are upwards of 1,000,000 depositors, the government has the use of 100,000,000 florins permanently, and it is not an exaggerated estimate to calculate the average balance for each depositor at 1,000 florins, so that the government has an average sum of 1,000,000,000 florins constantly at its disposal."  
LEW S. J. ILM,  
Omaha, Nebraska, 2811 Cass street.

### A BANKER'S SON.

During the Childhood of Disease That Stricken at His-Confines of Our Little One.



CHARLIE GRAY, EXIRA, IA.

"Our Charlie is as healthy and sound as any other child could be. When he was badly afflicted with Catarrh and hay fever. He couldn't breathe through his nose and was always trying to clear the passages by hawking, spitting and coughing. The Catarrh had bothered him for a long time and just seemed to rob him of all his natural vitality. He was run down, weak and emaciated. After traveling through the west with him in hopes of restoring his health, I became discouraged and exiled at your office last fall. I most heartily thank you for your kind and thorough interest in his case. As a result of your work my boy is as healthy and well as any boy in Iowa. Your Home Treatment, through the mails, has cured him completely, and at a very small cost to me."

Intending patients, or parents of children who need "the treatment that cures," should write to J. W. Gray, Cashier of The Exchange Bank, Exira, Iowa, and ask if the above statement is really true. Mr. Gray will take pleasure in replying.

### BY MAIL.

These living away from Omaha who suffer from chronic disease may have a specialist's opinion without charge.

The system of mail treatment pursued by us guarantees the same of feeble results to those who desire to submit their cases through correspondence as to those who come to the office, and at the same price.

Symptom Blanks sent to all applicants.  
Special Blanks for men.  
Special Blanks for women.

**Shepard Medical Institute,**  
C. S. SHEPARD, M. D., Consulting and Associate.  
Physicians  
ROOMS 211, 212 AND 213 NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING, OMAHA, NEB.  
Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.  
Evenings—Wednesdays and Saturdays only—6 to 8 Sunday—10 to 12.

### DOGS ARE NOT PROPERTY

The Supreme Court of the United States so Decides.

In a case taken to the United States supreme court from the state of Louisiana involving the value of a dog, Justice Brown delivered the opinion of the court. It refused to allow damages and stated the law in relation to dogs as follows:

"The very fact that they are without protection of the criminal laws, shows that property in dogs is of an imperfect or qualified nature and that they stand as it were, between animals ferae naturae, in which un-il subjugated, there is no property, and domestic animals in which the right of animals is complete. They are not considered as being upon the same plane with domestic animals, but rather in the category of animals kept for pleasure, curiosity or caprice. Unlike domestic animals they are useful neither as beasts of burden, for draught nor for food.

The New York legislature has passed a bill to authorize the establishment of a farm school for the boy walls of New York city.

# Help

Is needed by poor, tired mothers, debilitated and run down because of pos., this blood. Help is needed by the nervous sufferer, the men and women tortured with rheumatism, neuralgia, dyspepsia, scrofula, catarrh. Help comes quickly when Hood's Sarsaparilla begins to enrich, purify and vitalize the blood and send it in a healing, nourishing, invigorating stream to all the nerves, muscles and organs of the body.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
cure Liver Ills; easy to cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate, 30c.

**Hood's Pills**